

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 15 with the following new paragraph:

A4
Preferably, the patient is treated with intermittent doses of Rh-123, which are gradually increased from about 0.5 mg of Rh-123 per kg of patient weight up to about 30 mg per kg of patient weight, or until toxicity is observed, whichever comes first. In the case of prostate cancer, the treatment is continued until the level of prostate specific antigen (PSA) or prostate specific acid phosphatase in the patient's blood decreases significantly from the level prevailing in the patient just prior to treatment in accordance with this invention.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 25 with the following new paragraph:

A5
In terms of composition of matter, the invention provides a solution for treating a patient with carcinoma. The solution comprises ethyl alcohol and Rh-123 dissolved in water. Preferably, the solution also includes about 5% by weight of a sugar, such as dextrose or glucose, susceptible to metabolic assimilation.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 29 with the following new paragraph:

A6
The invention also provides a stock solution for preparing an administration solution used in treating carcinoma. The stock solution comprises Rh-123 dissolved in ethyl alcohol (preferably 95% ethyl alcohol and 5% water). The concentration of the Rh-123 in the stock solution is between about 5 and about 25 mg per ml.

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims 1, 3, 4, 9, 14, and 20 as follows:

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~~1. (Amended) A method for treating a patient with carcinoma comprising intravenous administration of a solution of Rhodamine-123 in ethyl alcohol and water in an amount sufficient to effect *in vivo* destruction of prostate cancer cells.~~

2. A method for treating a patient with prostate cancer and having a PSA level above about 5, the method comprising measuring the PSA level in the blood of the patient, administering Rhodamine-123 to the patient in an amount sufficient to effect *in vivo* destruction of prostate cancer cells, and thereafter measuring the patient's PSA level to confirm the destruction of prostate cancer cells in the patient.

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3. (Amended) A method according to claim 2 which includes the step of measuring the patient's PSA level before and after treatment, and administering sufficient Rhodamine-123 to substantially decrease the level of PSA in the blood of the patient.

4. (Amended) A method according to claim 1, 2 or 3 which includes injecting the solution in a volume of about 250 ml.

5. A method according to claim 1, 2, or 3 in which the administration of Rhodamine-123 is completed within about four hours.

6. A method according to claim 1, 2, or 3 in which the patient is treated with up to about 30 mg Rhodamine-123 per kg of body weight every other day.

7. A method according to claim 1, 2, or 3 in which the patient is treated with between about 0.2 and about 15 mg of Rhodamine-123 per kg of patient body weight.

8. A method according to claim 1, 2, or 3 in which the patient is administered the solution of Rhodamine-123 at intervals of at least 24 hours, and in increasing amounts until the patient exhibits evidence of toxicity due to the Rhodamine-123, and thereafter administering Rhodamine-123 to the patient in an amount and at a rate less than that which causes toxicity.

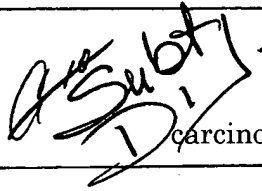
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9. (Amended) A solution for treating a patient with carcinoma, the solution comprising ethyl alcohol and an effective amount of Rhodamine-123 dissolved in water.

10. A solution according to claim 9 which includes dissolved sugar susceptible to metabolic assimilation.

11. A solution according to claim 10 in which the sugar is selected from the group consisting of dextrose, glucose, and fructose.

12. A solution according to claim 10 or 11 in which the sugar is present by an amount equal to about 5% by weight.

13. A solution according to claim 9, 10, or 11 in which the ethyl alcohol is present in an amount between about 0.2% and about 5% by volume.

 14. (Amended) A stock solution for ~~preparing an administration~~ solution for treating carcinoma, the stock solution comprising Rhodamine-123 dissolved in ethyl alcohol

15. A stock solution according to claim 14 in which the solution contains about 95% ethyl alcohol by volume and about 5% sterile water by volume.

16. A solution according to claim 14 or 15 in which the Rhodamine-123 is present in an amount between about 4 and about 25 mg/ml of solution.

17. A method for treating a patient with prostate cancer and having a PSA level above about 5, the method comprising oral administration of Rhodamine-123 in a pill which releases the Rhodamine-123 for absorption by the patient, and in an amount sufficient to effect *in vivo* destruction of prostate cancer cells in the patient, measuring the patient's PSA level after treatment, and thereafter administering Rhodamine-123 to the patient at a rate sufficient to substantially decrease the patient's PSA level.

18. A method according to claim 17 in which the pill releases between about 0.2 and about 30 mg of Rhodamine-123 per kg of patient body weight.

19. A method according to claim 17 or 18 in which the Rhodamine-123 is released within between about 2 and about 24 hours.

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~~20. (Amended) A method for treating a patient with carcinoma comprising dissolving Rhodamine-123 in a solvent which includes ethyl alcohol to form a stock solution, diluting the stock with water to form a treatment solution which includes Rhodamine-123, water and ethyl alcohol, and administering the treatment solution to the patient in an amount sufficient to effect *in vivo* destruction of carcinoma cells.~~

21. A method according to claim 20 which includes the step of measuring the patient's PSA level before and after treatment, and administering sufficient Rhodamine-123 to substantially decrease the level of PSA in the blood of the patient.

22. A method according to claim 20 or 21 which includes injecting the treatment solution intravenously.

23. A method according to claim 20 or 21 in which the stock solution contains between about 4 and about 25 mg of Rhodamine-123 per liter.

24. A method according to claims 20 or 21 in which the treatment solution contains between about 0.2% and about 5% ethyl alcohol by volume.

25. A method for treating a patient with prostate cancer and having a PSA level above about 5, the method comprising measuring the prostate specific acid phosphatase level in the blood of the patient, administering Rhodamine-123 to the patient in an amount sufficient to effect *in vivo* destruction of prostate cancer cells, and thereafter measuring the patient's prostate specific acid phosphatase level to confirm the destruction of prostate cancer cells in the patient.

26. A method according to claim 25 which includes the step of measuring the patient's prostate specific acid phosphatase level before and after treatment, and administering sufficient